

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—PARK OF RAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Tenth Avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Broadway.—Tenth Avenue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 10th street.—FACILE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—RAM.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROMANTIC NEW FORT.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—MORRIS'S DICTIONARY.

FRENCH THEATRE.—GRAND OPERA.

BANDY'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSICAL COMEDY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—GRAND OPERA.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 511 Broadway.—HAMILTON COMEDY.

KELLY'S LEONARD MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—SONS OF DANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—FRENCH ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 221 Bowery.—COMEDY.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 42 Broadway.—Ballet.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifth street.—Tenth Avenue.

DODWORTH HALL.—OLIVE LEON.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—LITTLE BARKLEY.

WOLFE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETRIQUAN MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—JESSA VOUGH—JESSA VOUGH.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 25, 1863.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram dated in St. Petersburg on the 23d of February we learn that the Russian Admiral serving in the Grecian Archipelago demanded the Porte government to authenticate or disavow certain newspaper reports circulated in Turkey to the effect that the officers of the Grand Vizier ordered that the Ottoman flag be hoisted on the Turkish Admiral's ship.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated ten o'clock last night, February 24.

Baris Russell and Gray advocated a franchise and Church reform for Ireland during the Kansas corps suspension debate. Rev. Mr. Spoke, the "unhappy clergyman," has been found in London. During an excited debate on the French press law the President of the Legislative body declared the sitting closed. The liberals refused to retire, and were finally expelled from the hall by the officers.

Conall, 52½ a 93 in London. Five-twenty, 7½ in London and 75 in Frankfurt.

Cotton dull, with making upland at 9½. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions unchanged. Produce generally dull.

By the steamship Hana, at this port, we have an interesting mail report in detail of our cable despatches to the 11th of February.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to regulate the prevention of bills to the President and the return thereof was debated, but without voting was laid aside to permit of discussion on the Reconstruction bill. Mr. Doxey made his speech upon the latter measure. A communication was received from the President relative to the resolution declared illegal for him to remove Secretary Stanton. It will be found in full elsewhere.

In the House the session of Saturday was continued until noon. The impeachment resolution presented by the committee on Judiciary was discussed at great length and very generally. Mr. Stevens closing debate. The vote was then taken and the resolution was adopted by 123 yeas to 47 nays. Resolutions were also adopted appointing a committee of two to wait on the Senate and formally inform the President, and a committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment. The committee were appointed. The first consisting of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bingham and the latter of Belmont, Bingham, Stevens, Wilson, Logan, Julian and Ward.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday a communication was received from the Mayor relating to the resolution for printing 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual. The Legislative committee concluded taking testimony relative to the management of affairs in the city Fire Department yesterday and adjourned.

Superintendent McGregory yesterday served notices on a large number of tenement house owners to provide fire escapes to their buildings and comply with other regulations in reference to the safety of dwelling houses.

An explosion occurred in a distillery on East Twelfth street yesterday. It occurred on the side of the building and knocking down the front. A tenement house in the rear was demolished by the explosion, but although there were ten persons in the building at the time no one was injured.

Argument was to have been heard in the celebrated Devin case for a new trial, in the United States Circuit Court, southern District, yesterday, but was set down for a hearing on Saturday next.

An application was made at general term of the Supreme Court yesterday for an order to show cause why an appeal should not be allowed from the order of Judge Barard, at special term, annulling the verification, on information and belief, of the petition for the removal of Daniel Drew. The case will be heard on Friday.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court, general term, rendered yesterday, the receiver of the Olympic theatre, is required to give bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties and furnish two sureties. He was formerly under his own recognizance in the sum of \$50,000.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Cimbrina, Captain Treutmann, will leave Hoboken to-day (Tuesday) at two P. M. for Hamburg, via Southampton. The European mails will close at the Post office at twelve P. M.

The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Captain Laird, will sail from pier 20 North river, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at twelve M., with passengers for Liverpool and Glasgow.

The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday. Government securities were heavy. Gold fluctuated from 144 to 143½, closing at 143½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The excitement in Washington over the War Office difficulty was increased, if possible, by the passage of the impeachment resolution yesterday. General Thomas again demanded the surrender of the office by Secretary Stanton, but was again refused, and in turn ordered to his duties in the Adjutant General's Department. This he refused to obey. No writ of quo warranto has yet been issued. The nomination of Mr. Ewing to be Secretary of War was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs. The President held a levee during the day, which was more largely attended than any previous one.

By special telegrams by the Gulf cable contain news from Mexico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Domingo and Cuba. Another battle had been fought in Yucatan in which the rebels were defeated. The people of St. Croix were anxious for annexation to the United States, and a revolution was threatened if they failed in their object. An editor had been arrested for circulating a petition for annexation. The Monongahela is to be launched again on the 1st. The Rio Janeiro mail steamer Marianne was over due. President Cabral, of St. Domingo, had fled to Venezuela with his Cabinet. The southern forces had entered the capital. Thirty deaths a day were caused by cholera in St. Domingo city.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday Judge Harris was appointed President pro tem. In the absence of Mr. Wheeler. The Journal of Friday was read, and the Convention adjourned.

In the Mississippi Convention yesterday the negro decrier charged a white member with attacking him as he attempted to rob him.

The new constitution was adopted by the Florida Convention yesterday, and will be submitted to the people on the 4th, 10th and 15th of April.

The New York Legislature last evening passed resolutions expressive of hearty sympathy with the President in his difficulty with Stanton and Congress.

A democratic meeting was held in the Fourth ward in Philadelphia yesterday, and a resolution was adopted to proceed under arms to Washington in behalf of the President, but it produced considerable confusion and the meeting dispersed.

A fire occurred in Dunkirk on Sunday night which destroyed twenty-three buildings. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The confederate repeal resolutions were adopted in the Nova Scotia Parliament and sent to the Governor for transmission to the Queen.

The Quebec Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

Adoption of the Impeachment Resolution in Congress.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the resolution impeaching the President of the United States for certain high crimes and misdemeanors (which were declared by Old Thad Stevens to be of a purely political character) was adopted in the House of Representatives by a party vote of 126 to 47. Our despatches state that there was no excitement nor demonstrations whatsoever in the House when the vote was declared, although the floor and galleries were crowded. In the hotels and bar-rooms of Washington, however, gossip ran high; "revolution" was rampant; wars and rumors of wars ran over the brim of every glass. The Grand Army of the Republic, a hundred thousand strong, and the militia of Maryland, ten thousand strong, were prepared to march up the hill and then—march down again. Andrew Johnson, we are assured, was the most complacent and smiling gentleman in Washington upon receiving the news. If revolution, bloodshed and violence were likely to follow this action of the radical majority it would be a serious matter; but as it is only one of the preliminaries of the Presidential campaign everybody can afford to smile as broadly as Andrew Johnson is said to do. The only parties who appear to be really alarmed about the matter are the radicals themselves. They have raised a ghost and are fearfully perplexed about how they are to lay him.

Thad Stevens introduced two resolutions involving the programme of indictment, one appointing a committee of two to notify the Senate, "in the name of the House and the American people, that they impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors," and another appointing a committee of seven to report articles of impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson and clothed with power to take testimony on oath, send for persons and papers, and so forth. How long it will take to pass this bill of indictment it is impossible to say. The impeachment committee may have all the material ready, and the Senate may find no obstacle in their way to the completion of the business except it be the will and judgment of an intelligent people—a rather serious obstacle—which they will not probably feel it advisable to oppose.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs All Around.

The condition of things in every quarter and every department of this terrestrial mold hill of ours is becoming terribly muddled and unsettled. In fact, the globe has lately been reduced to the condition of the witches' cauldron in "Macbeth."

Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn and caldron bubble.

Earthquakes, cyclones, inundations, volcanic eruptions and other alarming signs and wonders convulse the physical, political, religious and operative worlds. Here a hurricane and an earthquake hold grand jubilee over the unfortunate island of St. Thomas, and perplex not only the biped natives but even the rats, which find it impossible to keep the bearings of their own holes. On the other side of the New World the bears and tawny natives of our new Russian purchase, Alaska, have experienced the terrors of a fearful cyclone that swept up the Pacific Ocean into the region of icebergs; and on the Asiatic coast the annual monsoon, increased to the proportions of a cyclone, devastated city, village and country. Inundations in India and China have swept away crowds of the luckless inhabitants, and on the Mediterranean Vesuvius has been boiling over, like released champagne, in the most unseemly manner.

The latest phase of this unsettled condition of nature is the complete destruction and disappearance of the great breakwater at Holyhead, in a tremendous gale that prevailed on the coast of England and Wales on Sunday last. A storm that could sweep away a massive stone pier nine hundred feet long may well be classed with those that devastated the West Indies, Alaska, India, China and Japan.

The political ferment is also clouded, and, as far as noisier words go, war, pestilence, earthquakes and cyclones are around the War Department in Washington. In the religious world the Tyngs are at loggerheads with certain dignitaries of the Church, and the contest is at its height.

But the greatest trouble at present with us is in the operative world. A complete revolution has taken place. Marczek has forsaken the old Bourbon dynasty of the Academy and espoused the cause of the new one at Pike's, and Strakosch may be found, with all his forces, in Irving place. The feelings and tastes of the public towns opera have also been revolutionized. Formerly they listened to fifth rate singers, and seemed to like them; now they want the genuine article and will have no other.

This week will be eventful in the history of opera on Manhattan Island. On one side Pike and Harrison advance their mellifluous legions to the conflict, and on the other Strakosch stations Le Grange, Phillips, Brignot and Orlandini in the post of honor. The adherents on either side meet at the French theatre, on a neutral ground, and discuss the claims of their respective parties. The "Grand Duchesse," sandwiched between the rival "Normans," stirs up the entire operative public into an unwanted state of excitement, and the rival strongholds of Pike and the one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders are bristling with Verdi, Donizetti, Bini and Gounod batteries.

Between St. Thomas, Tyng, Johnson, Stanton, Alaska, Vesuvius, Pike and the Academy, affairs at present are considerably muddled and no one can complain of ennui.

Deposition of the President of the United States—Usurpation of Executive Power by a Revolutionary Directory.

Happily for the country, the radical party drives furiously onward to the inevitable goal of self-destruction. Already it has gone so far in appeals to higher law and so-called necessity, in defiance of the established order of our government, as to set aside the President of the United States and turn over his powers to a revolutionary junta, or directory, of which Mr. Stanton is the unscrupulous head. In open and conscious defiance of the fact that the President, under the constitution, is the supreme commander of our armies, it has been directed, as if by General Grant, that no part of the army shall respect the President's order; and Mr. Stanton holds an executive department in defiance of the Executive, while obedience to the President's command in the discharge of necessary duties is become an offence and a cause of incarceration in a jail. And this is neither more nor less than usurpation of the power that resides only in the President under the supreme law, that the supreme law intended should reside in the President, and of which only a certain specified process not yet taken can deprive him.

And how and why are these destructive and dangerous measures of precedent taken? In carrying on a contest initiated to secure the supremacy of a faction Mr. Stanton is the centre and seed of all the evil, as the tool of the meaner purposes of his party. He, though hostile to the policy of the Executive, was deputed to hold his place in the Cabinet as a spy. Suspended by the President, the Senate, exercising a doubtful authority, restored him to his place, and the President, taking higher ground, removed him and appointed his successor. And now the President is not only ignored, but is to be impeached, they say. Impeachment, a great constitutional process, is to be dragged in as the weapon of the faction. Impeachment is invoked, not as a purgative process to purify power, not as a means of asserting the preservative vitality of the law, but as a political manoeuvre; for in this case it is nothing else. It is merely the next step against the President in the fight over Stanton.

No offence is charged save one committed under the Tenure of Office law against Mr. Stanton, which that law says shall be "a high crime." It should be remembered at this moment that Congress cannot make general principles. The fact that the Tenure of Office law declares a certain thing shall be a high crime does not make it a high crime. The high crimes for which the constitution provides that the President shall be impeached are to be ascertained from the constitutional standpoint; and for Congress to pass laws pretending to define what the constitution means is to ridiculously mistake its place. Congress might as well declare that to toss a copper in the air shall be murder as to say that to remove a secretary shall be a high crime.

But it is otherwise said that the President will be impeached for proceeding in violation of a law which commands him to leave Stanton alone. It is declared on all hands, and it is the fashion to declare, that the President must obey and execute every law that Congress passes until the Supreme Court has declared it unconstitutional; but a notable point against this view is the position lately taken by the republican party itself, that the Supreme Court has no power to declare a law unconstitutional, only to decide special points in cases. If the Supreme Court has no power to review a law, as republicans declare, then there can be no necessity for the President to wait for the court to exercise such power. Hereupon the question will arise whether or not the presumption is in truth always in favor of the law. Is there not in lawmaking a certain point going beyond which the presumption is the other way? And must not the President, from the nature of his office, be for himself the judge which way the presumption falls? This notion that the President must accept all laws stands on the constitutional requirement that he "shall see that the laws are faithfully executed." This would require him to find out what acts are laws; and it is absolutely and unchangeably true that an act made in conformity with the constitution—with the organic, original principles of the government—is not a law, and never becomes a law, and all proceedings that may be taken under such an act are void from the commencement. No doubt is entertained of this by the highest authority.

There remains, therefore, the fact that to remove a Secretary is not and cannot be made a high crime and the high probability that the President has not done wrong in obeying the organic law rather than a certain act of Congress where the two were in conflict. No one, in view of our recent history, can suppose that any other than the power of party passion moved the House in its action yesterday. But how is it with the Senate? It may not be so widely different; and there is no great confidence in the country that even that body will raise itself above the political tumult and judge the great topic on its merits. But beyond these loom the masses of the people watching and waiting for the hour when the ballot boxes shall open. And the ultimate idea in impeachment is just this—that from the moment the process really begins it will not be so much Andrew Johnson on his trial before the high court as the high court on its trial before the people. If the judge is condemned when the criminal is set free, not less does he record the sentence against himself when he finds the innocent guilty. Should Congress impeach and remove the President in only a vindictive and party spirit, shaking the foundation of government without grandly sufficient moral and legal reason shown, its verdict against him will be his glorification and its own death warrant; for the nation will finally end this case at the polls in a decision neither warped nor guided by the judgment and reasoning of this or that oracle, but determined by the subtle political instinct of an intelligent people.

WANTED AT WASHINGTON.—Pickens, to dress up once more his impressions of the President and of the House of Representatives for his next issue of American Notes. Where is Dickson?

The Seneca Senanion and Noise and Confusion at Washington.

There is a frightful sensation at Washington. All the old women there are hiding their spoons. The very air over that hotbed of political panics seems to be full of "gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire." Never, since the demoralized fragments of General McDowell's army, like ruffs from a prize fight pursued by the police, came streaming over the Long Bridge from the first Bull Run, with "Bull Run Russell" at the head of them—never has there been such a commotion as this among the Washington politicians. Comparative quiet prevailed when, in 1861, the rebel General Early was thundering at the very gates of the capital, and comparative calmness on Pennsylvania avenue followed the startling event of President Lincoln's assassination. A great war, with its severe lessons, momentous events and responsibilities, had trained the minds of men for great emergencies; but three years of uneasy peace have placed us again, to some extent, at the mercy of panic and mischief making spoils and plunder politicians. And so it appears we are on the brink of another civil war, like that between King and Parliament, and mustering regiments and squadrons, and camps and fortifications, and

Bombas, guns, drums and batteries, and moving armies and bloody battles and burning cities, are to be again the order of the day as the final settlement of this scandalous conflict between President and Congress.

But wherefore? The House of Representatives has passed a resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The Senate will probably convict him and remove him upon the charges preferred by the House, and accordingly we are to have a Mexican pronunciamento and revolution. The Hon. James Brooks has warned the radicals of the dangers involved in this impeachment business in a democratic speech smelling strongly of villainous gunpowder. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, on the other hand, tells Congress to stand firm and not to be frightened, for, says he, volunteers for the good cause are coming forward; but still the radicals of the two houses are badly scared. They are evidently afraid that Andrew Johnson means to try the role of "Old Noli," by walking first into the House and then into the Senate, and turning them all out of doors. Supposing, however, that this terrible Johnson has been dreaming of some such folly, how is he to go about it—this dreadful usurper.

Who never led a squadron to the field, Nor the divisions of a battle know's he.

He must have a general to lead his forces. Where is he? Grant has disgusted and flouted his superior officer; Sherman declines his honors, and Thomas—not the inoffensive old man badgering Stanton, but the fighting Thomas—snubs him; Sheridan is a tearing radical, and Hancock is left, but it is doubtless too late even for Hancock.

The President, then, has no fighting general to back him. Where, next, are his soldiers? All his orders to the regular army must pass through the hands of General Grant. Such is the law. The President, then, has only the men in buckram of Mr. Brooks to rely upon, and by the time they can be mustered they will be no longer wanted. If Mr. Johnson, therefore, with sulphur and saltpetre, were disposed to fight, he is in no position to fight; and so there can be no fight with sulphur and saltpetre.

But, again, what is there to fight about in this needlessly alarming scramble of the politicians for the next Presidency? Let us suppose that Mr. Johnson is not only impeached by the House, but adjudged guilty and removed by the Senate—there is any cause or inducement for civil war in this? None whatever. The two houses of Congress are empowered in plain terms by the constitution to do this thing, and there is no appeal. Suppose, then, that "Old Ben Wade," that implacable radical, is installed in the White House in the place of Andrew Johnson, and that under Wade's administration the whole radical programme of revolutionary reconstruction, in all its length and breadth, is carried out, will there be any other reason for the country and constitution than an appeal to arms? Yes; and right at hand. The constitution has provided the remedy in providing that, fresh from the people, the House of Representatives shall be elected every two years—the term of each Congress; and has so arranged it that for each Congress one-third of the Senate shall be elected. In the State elections of next autumn (with a few exceptions) the members of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress are to be elected, and the Legislature from which will come the one-third infusion of new members into the Senate, exclusive of the additions to come in from the late rebel States. The Senate, under the first two years at least of the next administration, will doubtless be radical; but the House of Representatives may be revolutionized in the elections of next fall. Here is the remedy of the people against the usurpations of Congress. Under this wise precaution of a new House of Representatives at the end of every two years the unconstitutional legislation of this Congress may be repealed or rendered inoperative by the next; for President and Senate have been and may be largely controlled by an opposition minority, and even by a strong opposition minority in the House. And yet, again, if in the popular judgment there shall appear an outrageous degradation of the Presidential office by the party in power, the people will have the remedy in the election in November of the next President.

We shall have, then, no English civil war nor a Roman social war from this impeachment hubbub—first, because there is and will be no provocation and no necessity for it; secondly, because it takes two parties to make a fight as it takes two to make a bargain; and, thirdly, because the remedies are still in the hands of the people for all revolutionary radical usurpations of power. Among the reckless demagogues and juggling politicians at Washington and elsewhere, among the excited gold gamblers and stock jobbers of Wall street, and among unscrupulous and desperate adventurers of a military turn of mind, war may be a luring lure and a cry, but to the great masses of our internal revenue taxpayers the burden of twenty-five hundred millions of national debt, with all its accessories, is quite enough for the present generation. So much, then, for this senseless sensation and noise and confusion at Washington.

A FRANTIC THUNDERSTORM.—The Cavalier Forney on the track of another Maryland invasion.

Europeans Affairs—Our Latest News.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published a despatch to the effect that the *Independence*, a paper generally reliable in its views of European affairs, is not at all satisfied that the new army arrangements in France are designed merely for purposes of national defence. In the HERALD of to-day we publish a special cable despatch which informs us that the Russian commander in Greek waters has demanded explanations from the Grand Vizier as to the report now prevailing in Turkey, and printed in the *Levant Herald*, that he was using the Russian fleet for the purpose of aiding the insurgents in Candia, and that the reply has been that no such complaint has been made by the Turkish officials; in other words, that the papers alone are to blame for such report. At the same time we have it reported that the letter of the Com de Paris, the head of the house of Orleans and heir presumptive of all the pretensions of the Bourbons, older and younger, in which the relations of France to reconstituted Germany are canvassed in a general and truly liberal spirit, is creating quite a sensation throughout Europe, but particularly in France and Germany.

It is not to be denied that Europe is in a quieter mood at the present moment than she has revealed for the last two or three years. So calm and reassuring, indeed, has been all our recent intelligence that we have had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that war was not to be dreamed of in the immediate future. We do not say that our convictions are changed; but when we are told that one Bourbon is agitating in Rome for the revival of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, that another Bourbon is feeling the pulse of France and endeavoring in a skillful way to set himself and France right before Europe and the world, and that Russia and Turkey are mutually explaining their conduct, we may not rashly conclude that dangerous complications, European in the range of their influence, are impossible. We only state facts when we say that trouble exists in both sections of the Iberian peninsula, that conspiracy is busy in Rome, and that France, with her new army plans, with her new loan, with her new Press law, and with a liberal and intelligent pretender discussing the situation, is in rather a ticklish condition, and that the Eastern question is not yet settled. Combustible material exists in sufficient abundance. The application of the match either in the East or in the West or in the South of Europe would be certain to beget a general conflagration. We cannot, however, say that war is an early probability; but we can as little say, looking at all the difficulties of the situation, that Europe has settled down into a condition of permanent repose. The social questions, the dynastic questions, the international questions, are at once too numerous and too serious to warrant this latter conclusion.

Sound and Fury.

The Chinese rely very much upon an ingenious variety of methods of intimidating the foes whom they are about to encounter in battle. They paint their faces in a style that would astonish, if not terrify, even Indian braves. They turn the most frightful somersets. But they chiefly aim at alarming the enemy by a crash of blows on the lo, or gong, with a rattling accompaniment of small drums and a crackling symphony of shrill notes from the clarinet and cymbal, and a chorus of vocal music which is described as "on a falsetto key, somewhere between a squeal and a scream." If we listen to all the noisy threats of military resistance to President Johnson's exercise of his constitutional right to choose his Cabinet advisers we are stunned with something very like the martial music of the Chinese. Senator Sumner's "voice is still for war," and his shrill war cry, "Sticks!" reaches the ear of Stanton, who is listening to the tramp of the guard (not without a suspicion that they have been sent to arrest instead of to protect him), and to the invocations of radical Congressmen, and to the click of such telegraphic messages as Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, hasten to send over the wires to Washington, and to the din of preparation for war on the part of the "Grand Army of the Republic" and other secret organizations which have succeeded the "Wide Awake," the "Avengers," the "Wolf Tamers" and the "Fire Zouaves," who sprang up like mushrooms on the eve of the war all over the North, just as "Minute Men" and "Home Guards" and "Black Horse Cavalry" sprang up simultaneously all over the South. It is true that all these organizations, both North and South, proved equally inefficient when "came the tug of war." But they all vied with each other in Chinese noise and demonstrations; and now the buttressed militia of Maryland, together with the valorous Pennsylvania militia and Mr. Brooks' one million men, uniformed, like Falstaff's men, "in buckram," and a host of "Loyal Leaguers," black and white, and the entire "Army of the Constitution," who advertised yesterday morning in the HERALD, and for aught we know, the "Knights of the Golden Circle," marshalling in battle array, with similar Chinese noise and demonstrations. But who is afraid on either side? Even if we hear that General Bonn and General Fritz have both been ordered to Washington, the one by President Johnson and the other by Secretary Stanton, we shall try not to lose our equanimity. The real military question at issue is definitely settled by the order, said to have been issued by General Grant on the 22d instant, reminding the commanders of posts that according to the recent act of Congress all orders to the army must pass through his hands, that his headquarters are in Washington, and that orders emanating from any other source must not be obeyed. It is also decided by the avowed intention of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, to call upon the courts to put an end, if possible, to the unhappy conflict of authority between the Executive and Congress. So that we cannot be mistaken in regarding all the noisy rumors of war as "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The Cab System.

The necessity of railroad companies adopting the cab system for the benefit of the travelling public is daily becoming more urgent, and there is every reason to hope that Vanderbilt, who has got his four railroad team well in hand now, will be the first to start a line of conveyances from each depot. The present accommodations are wretched in the extreme, and subject travellers to the greatest annoyance and inconvenience. On

their arrival in this city they are compelled to entrust themselves to the care of irresponsible, insolent and exorbitant people, who frequent railroad depots, and over whom neither the company nor, we might say, the police authorities exercise any control. By establishing a line of cabs from each depot, in connection with the railroads, the directors of our lines would both serve their own interests and those of the public. This system has given universal satisfaction in Europe and would produce the most beneficial results here. Let its adoption, then, be no longer delayed, and railroad directors will receive the thanks of the travelling community.

Du Chaillu's Lectures—The Wonders of Africa—Negro Tribes and Races of Men.

We notice that the famous African explorer, Du Chaillu, will deliver a lecture, the second of a course of three lectures, at Steinway Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, on "A Journey to the Cannibal Country" of equatorial Africa, in which he will give an account of his extraordinary adventures in that previously unknown region, with descriptions of the country, people and animals, elephant hunting, serpents, slave barabaras and so forth. On Friday afternoon next his concluding lecture at the same place will be on the negro tribes he found there, on their habits and mode of worship, and on the races and types of mankind. Though his first lecture was specially more about that wonderful animal, which he was the first to discover, in the course of the adventures he will relate. All these things will be illustrated by a number of beautiful diagrams, many of which were photographed on the spot, and all of which have been carefully prepared, to give a truthful impression of the wonders of equatorial Africa.

There seems to be in the course of Providence, or of the accidental occurrences of life, whichever people may choose to call it, a remarkable fitness in the discoveries of science to the existing and growing necessities of mankind. When population in the civilized countries of the world began to increase and spread greatly, and when the earth began to groan under the weight of agricultural and mechanical productions, demanding the means of more general and rapid communication and diffusion, the locomotive and the railway were invented. When the intellect of the age strove to find an outlet in the rapid transmission from city to city and country to country, the mysterious power of the magnetic telegraph was discovered. So might be noticed many other inventions and discoveries coming in the fulness of time to answer the purpose of a growing civilization. And now, when people everywhere, and particularly in this country, are profoundly considering the races and types of mankind and their relative capacity for advancement in the scale of civilization, with their adaptability or not to amalgamate with each other, Mr. Du Chaillu comes with his discoveries among the negro tribes of a part of Africa not known before. This question of the races and types of mankind is eminently the philosophy of the day, and in the true sense, of that term, which is to ascertain fact or truth, with the causes of things and their phenomena, Mr. Du Chaillu is pre-eminently one of the philosophers of the time. He shows us the nature, condition and habits of a race in the centre of the oldest continent of the globe and under the burning sun of the equator—of many tribes of that race which are entirely primitive and which had never come in contact with civilized men before. He shows us that the negroes, though perhaps the oldest race of mankind, have never in their own country been able to emerge from barbarism, and that even when they have become partly civilized in other countries under the guardianship of the white man they relapse into barbarism again when left to themselves. In Africa he discovered, too, the gorilla and other apes which approach near to man, and is enabled, consequently, after studying for years their habits and structure, to inform us what affinity they have to man. It will be interesting to the proud Caucasian race—to our beautiful Ladies especially, who are little less than divine, or only a little lower than the angels—to know whether their ancestors were woolly-headed negroes, gorillas or chimpanzees. One thing is certain, as the philosopher Du Chaillu discovered, the ladies of the present day have copied the fashion of wearing chignons from the barbarian belles of interior Africa. This, at least, shows a decided affinity.

But, as we intimated before, Mr. Du Chaillu's explorations and studies among the negro tribes may not only prove interesting to us just now in a historical or an ethnological point of view, but useful also as we are endeavoring to elevate the negroes to an equality with ourselves and to give them a political power to control our own destiny. It is an astounding experiment—such an experiment, in fact, as no nation or civilized people ever dreamed of before. It is well to learn as much as we can, therefore, of this primitive nature and the intellectual capacity of a people who are to wield the balance of power in this great republic. Du Chaillu can enlighten us, probably, on the affinity or want of affinity between ourselves and a people who are to be made, according to the radical Congressional policy, our equals both politically and socially. As this is the important question of the time, the learned and interesting African explorer should be invited to lecture in every city and town throughout the country. There is a great difference in the opinions entertained of the negro by our forefathers and ourselves. It will be well to study the subject thoroughly and ascertain whether they were or we are right.

Not Exactly the Thing.—The despatch of General George H. Thomas to President Wade, of the Senate, earnestly requesting the rejection of his nomination of Lieutenant General and General by brevet. Whatever may be the supposed motive, something of respectful consideration is always due to a compeer from a superior to a subordinate officer.

A HEN ON A HOT GRIDDLE.—The venerable General Lorenzo Thomas in his ridiculous bobbings in and out of the War Office.

Great Fire in Hudson.

A great fire is now raging here. It commenced opposite the telegraph office in the store of Wm. Wolf, No. 150 Warren street, and extended to the office of Dr. Smith and other buildings. The prospect is that a large amount of property will be destroyed. It is impossible to predict where it will end.